

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 24, 1849.—William Spence, Esq., V.P., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. ON A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *GLAREOLA*.
BY G. R. GRAY, F.L.S. ETC.

GLAREOLA NUCHALIS.

Brownish ash tinged with bronze, paler on the throat and breast, and darkest on the quills and tail; a white line commencing at the gape and extending round the nape, thus forming a prominent collar; the base of the tail-feathers, with the space gradually enlarging to the outermost, and the tips of the third, fourth and fifth feathers, white; the abdomen and under tail-coverts ashy-white; the two longest of the latter with a broad patch near the tip of each dark brownish ash.

Bill black, with the base yellow; feet yellow, with black claws.

Total length, $5\frac{1}{2}$ " ; bill from gape, 8" ; wings, $5''\ 7'''$; tarsi, 9" ; middle toe, 8" .

The bird here described was discovered by Francis Galton, Esq., at the fifth cataract of the Nile. This species may prove eventually to be found also on the Quorra, Western Africa, as is partly shown by an immature specimen in rather bad condition, which is contained in the collection at the British Museum.

2. DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *CULTRIDES*.
BY G. R. GRAY, F.L.S. ETC.

CULTRIDES RUFIPENNIS.

Head, neck, and breast, blue-black, tinged in some lights with green; the back and smaller wing-coverts olivaceous; the greater wing-coverts and the outer webs of the secondaries bright cinnamon; the inner webs of latter and primaries dark violet; the throat and lower part of breast and abdomen ashy-white; the middle feathers of the tail changeable bronzy-green; the second, third, and fourth feathers, dark green slightly tinged with bronze on the outer margins, the first feather on each side dark violet-blue. Bill black, with the tip white; the legs and feet pale.

Total length, $1'\ 10''$; bill to gape, $2''\ 4'''$; wing, $7\frac{1}{2}$ " ; tail, 1' ; tarsi, $2''\ 7'''$.

This bird, which is supposed to be a native of Mexico, forms a second species of the genus *Cultrides*, which was established by M. Pucheran, with the *Coccyzus Geoffroyi* of M. Temminck for its type.

May 8, 1849.—Harpur Gamble, Esq., M.D., in the Chair.

The following papers were read:—

1. ON A VERY LARGE ROE-DEER (*C. leucotis*) IN THE COLLECTION OF THE EARL OF DERBY. BY J. E. GRAY, ESQ., F.R.S. ETC.

The President has sent for exhibition a stuffed specimen of a female

Deer, which has lately been obtained by him from Valparaiso, and is a native of South America. It evidently belongs to the genus *Capreolus* or Roebucks.

I may observe that most of the groups into which the Deer have been divided are strictly geographic divisions; the only exception is in the Stags, or the restricted genus *Cervus*, one species of which is found in America. The following animal appears to be a similar example in the genus *Capreolus*, which has hitherto been restricted to species found in the Old World.

In size it agrees with the specimens of the male Ahi or *C. pygargus* from Siberia in the British Museum collection, being at least three times as large as the usual European Roebucks; but it differs from that species in being much darker, in not having the white spot which extends over the upper part of the sides of the haunches, and in having the greater part of the front of the chin and a spot on each side of the upper lip white, instead of the lip and chin being nearly black, as in that species.

In all the characters above noted it agrees with the European Roebuck, as it also does in the greater stoutness of the legs and the greater length of the face. Indeed I can see no difference between it and the European Roebuck, except in the greater size, the greater length of the quills, and their more distinct and broader subterminal yellow bands, and in the hair on the inside of the ears being whiter; but in the latter character it also differs from *C. pygargus*.

I think it may be distinguished by the provisional name of *C. leucotis*.

Sundevall observes of *C. pygargus*, "A priori (*C. Europæus*) non minus differt quam omnes Cervi indici inter se; hi igitur, non minus quam ille, distinguendi, sed rectius forsan ut meræ varietates habendi."—*Pecora*, 61.

I have seen six specimens of the Ural species, and they were all alike, and very distinct from any variety of the European Roebuck I have seen, especially in the form of the head and the extension of the white disk over the sides of the rump, forming a broad oblong white spot; while in the European species it is an erect longitudinal disk only, occupying the back part of the haunches.

The height at the shoulder of Lord Derby's specimen is 38 inches. His Lordship's correspondent states, "It was brought to Valparaiso by Don Benjamin Munoz, a Commodore in the Chilian Navy. The animal was shot by one of the Chileno officers about twenty leagues from Port Famine in the Straits of Magellan. The Indians assured the officer that there was another similar kind of Deer there, but quite white. He did not see any of them, but the other kind (*C. leucotis*) did not seem uncommon."

2. ON THE GENUS BRADYPUS OF LINNÆUS. BY JOHN EDWARD GRAY, ESQ., F.R.S. ETC.

Illiger, and afterwards F. Cuvier, divided the Linnæan genus *Bradypus* into two, according to the number of the claws and the absence or presence of the canine, and the form of the crown of the grinders.

The examination of the collection of skulls of the family in the collection at the British Museum, has induced me to believe that the recent species may be divided into three very distinct subdivisions, and that there are at least seven distinct species.

Synopsis of Genera.

1. *CHOLÆPUS*.—Hands two-clawed, feet three-clawed; front grinder large, like a canine; pterygoid bone rather swollen, sub-vesicular.

2. *BRADYPUS*.—Hands and feet three-clawed; front grinder small; pterygoids swollen, hollow, vesicular.

3. *ARCTOPITHECUS*.—Hands and feet three-clawed; front grinder small; pterygoids compressed, crest-like, solid.

I. *CHOLÆPUS*, Illiger (1811); *Bradypus*, *F. Cuvier, Dent. Mamm.* t. 77; *Bradypus*, sp. *Linn.*; *Tardigradus*, sp. *Brisson.*

Hands two-clawed, feet three-clawed. Grinders: front upper and lower large, like canines; the upper ones separated from the other grinders by a broad space, with a deep concavity in front, at the back edge of the teeth. Intermaxillary bones small, distinct, and produced in front, with a long canal behind them; pterygoid bones separate, rather swollen, spread out on the sides, thick, with a moderate internal vesicular cavity.

Lower jaw much-produced in front between the teeth.

The skull of this genus is well-figured by *M. Cuvier, Oss. Foss.* v. t. 5, and *M. De Blainville, Ostéograph. Bradypus*, t. 1; skeleton, t. 3. f. 1, 2, old and young skull.

1. *CHOLÆPUS DIDACTYLUS*.

Bradypus didactylus, *Linn.*; *Cuvier, Oss. Foss.* v. 73. t. 6; t. 7. f. 3, 5; skull, cop. *Cuvier, Règ. An. Illust.* t. 70. f. 2; *Blainv. Ostéog. Bradypus*, t. 1. t. 3. f. 13; *Guérin, Icon. R. A.* t. 33. f. 2-2 a, skull.

B. Unau and *B. Curi*, *Link.*

We have three more or less perfect skulls from different-aged individuals of this species.

The projection in the front of the lower jaw in the young specimen is narrow and acute; it then becomes thin, wider and rounded at the end, and in the adult skull it is thickened, prolonged, and again becomes rather more acute.

In the adult skull there are very large air-cavities between the parietes of the bones, and a considerable cavity in the pterygoid bone.

In the younger skull the pterygoid bone is small, and appears to be nearly solid, but there is a very large circular perforation which communicates with a cavity under the pterygoid bones, which is nearly entirely obliterated in the adult skull; and the intermaxillary bones of the two young skulls are much less projecting than those of the adult one.

The young skull exhibits a small, distinctly tapering, produced, additional central nasal bone, which is not preserved (or not to be found) in the adult one, or in any of the other skulls of the family which have come under my observation.

The hinder angle of the lower jaw of the two skulls, the one of a young and the other of an adult animal, in the Museum collection, is nearly similar in form. The condyloid process of the young is short and truncated behind, that in the older jaw being produced and bent back at the tip.

In the British Museum collection there are five skins of adults, two very young, one dry, the other in spirits, and three skulls more or less perfect.

The very young specimen in spirits in the British Museum is figured in Griffith's *Animal Kingdom*, and Seba figures the *fœtus* from spirits.

II. BRADYPUS. ? *Acheus* pars, *F. Cuvier, Dent. Mamm. t. 78; Guérin. Bradypus* pars, *Linn. Bradypus, Illiger. Tardigradus, sp. Brisson. Arctopithecus, Gesner.*

Hands and feet three-clawed. Skull flattened above on the forehead. Grinders: front upper small, cylindrical; front lower small, transverse, compressed. Intermaxillary bones none, or very rudimentary. The upper process of the zygomatic arch with a broad process in front, forming a back edge to the orbit. Pterygoids separate, much-swollen and raised, very thin, enclosing a large vesicular cavity.

Lower jaw produced in front between the teeth, flattened.

Cuvier, *Oss. Foss. v. 88*, described the skull of this subgenus.

Blainville (*Osteograph. Bradypus, t. 3*) figured an imperfect skull of a young animal under the name of *B. torquatus*, but it does not show the characters of the pterygoid process, and it has no appearance of the anterior process on the upper part of the zygomatic arch forming the upper hinder part of the orbit, which is found in most of the skulls of this genus. This skull may be the one described by Cuvier, as M. Blainville observes that the skull he figures formed part of the old collection, and was taken from a skin collected in Brazil by M. Delalande.

1. BRADYPUS CRINITUS.

Greyish, sides reddish; back of the neck with a mane formed of elongated black hairs.

B. crinitus, Browne, Jam. 489.

B. tridactylus, Linn. Am. Acad. i. 487; Syst. Nat.; Shaw, Mus. Lever. t. 3; Nat. Misc. t. 5; Griffith, A. K. v. t. 135.

B. tridactylus, var. c. Desm. Mamm.

? "*B. variegatus, Schinz. Cuvier, Thierre, iv. 510*"?

B. torquatus, Illiger, Prod. 109; "Temm. Ann. Gen. Sci. Phys. vi. 212. t. 91;" Fischer, Syn. Mamm.; Geoff. Ann. Mus.

Acheus torquatus, "Geoff." Guérin, Iconog. R. A. t. 33. f. 1 & 1 a, skulls.

B. cristatus, "Temm. MSS." fide H. Smith, Griff. A. K. iv. 271.

Ai à collier, Cuvier, Oss. Foss. v. 88.

Three-toed Sloth, *Penn. Syn. t. 29* (from B.M.).

Ignarus, Clusius, Exot. 110 fig. 372 fig.

Unau, Laet. Amer. 618. f. 618. cop. Clusius fig. at p. 372.

Ai sive Ignarus, Marcgrave, Brazil, 221. fig. cop. Clusius, 372.

Hab. British Guiana; Schomburgk.

This is evidently the species described and figured by Clusius (Exot. 111), for he observes, "*Collum non adeo crassum ut pictura refert, quia oblongioribus densisque pilis, quemadmodum et totum corpus, tectum erat: pilorum color ex fusco quodammodo spadiceus, sive potius qualis fere in crassiore illa lanugine magnas et crassas Indicas nuces tegente conspicitur;*" and better described and figured at p. 373 as follows: "*Universum corpus a summo capite ad unguis usque, densissimis iisque prolixis villis erat obsitum, coloris partim nigri, partim cineracei, pæne ut meles, quem vulgus tassum sive taxum appellat, mollioribus tamen, atque a collo secundum dorsi longitudinem, usque ad posteriora fere crura, nigrorum pilorum quadam serie erat insignitum: totum collum a cervice ad anteriora usque crura veluti juba quadam nigrorum crinium in utrumque latus propendentium tectum habebat.*"

Marcgrave gives a copy of the second figure in Clusius (at p. 221), but with a rather different description, viz. "*Totum corpus prolixis et duo digitos pæne longis pilis est vestitum cinerei coloris. Tarsi similis sed mollioribus et cum abbedine nucis in dorso pilis magis albescunt et per medium dorsi tendit linea fusca a capite, per colli longitudinem pilis jubæ modo ad latera explicantur paulo longiores quam in reliquo corpore.*" (p. 221.)

The forehead (of the skull) flat over the orbit, rather concave between the front of the temple, wide and rather depressed over the occiput. The pterygoid bones much-swollen, very thin, paper-like. The lower jaw with a broad square truncated process in front between the teeth, the sides converging, with the outer edge reflexed; the angle broad, acute, slightly produced beyond the back edge of the condyles. Teeth large, broad, the lower front one oblong, transverse: the lower process of the zygoma broad, flat, dilated.

The skull is easily known from the next by being much wider in all its parts compared with its length; this is especially visible at the occipital ridge and the palate; and on the under side of the lower jaw.

The *Sloth* figured by Edwards (Gleanings, t. 310) is from a badly-preserved specimen in the collection of Lord Peters, brought from Honduras. It appears to belong to this species, being the only one having long hair on the neck, but the black colour of this crest is not mentioned in the description.

Bradypus tridactylus, Linnæus, was first described by that author in the *Amœnitates Acad.* i. 487, but the description is so slight that it is not possible to determine with certainty the specimen for which it is intended, the only specific character being the following: "*facie vero pilis flavis vestitum; gula flava, totum corpus ursorum instar, pilis longis et asperioribus vestitur colore ex fusco sive griseo et albo variante.*" In the *Mus. Adolph. Fred.* p. 4, Linnæus refers to this description. The mixed colours of the first description and the habitat Surinam best agree with this species.

Gmelin merely described this species as "*Corpus pilosissimum griseum, facies nuda, gula flava.*"

Browne (Jamaica) mentions it as an animal which is sometimes brought from the mainland to Jamaica (not as a native of the island); his name at once shows that it must belong to this species.

The skull above described was taken from the skin of a specimen in the British Museum. We have also a skeleton of a second specimen, which was received from M. Becker under the name of *Bradypus torquatus*, from Brazil.

2. BRADYPUS AFFINIS.

Fur unknown.

The forehead of the *skull* rather convex, with a slight convexity over the orbits and a higher convexity over the front part of the temples. The occipital ridge very concave and rather narrow. The pterygoid bones rather swollen, rather compressed on the sides, and moderately thick. The lower jaw with a broad, gradually tapering, truncated process in front between the teeth; the sides rather curved, simple-edged beneath; the angle broad, acute, slightly produced beyond the back edges of the condyles. The lower process of the zygoma slender, tapering. Teeth moderate, the lower front one much-compressed, transverse, linear.

Hab. Tropical America.

The skeleton from which this skull has been described was received by the British Museum from M. Brandt, under the name of *Bradypus torquatus*, from Brazil.

It has been suggested that the two skulls in the Museum which have been extracted from skins of *Bradypus crinitus*, may both belong to male or female animals, and that the skull here described may belong to the other sex. As this is a matter of doubt which can only be settled by the examination of more specimens the sexes of which are known, I have considered it desirable that the skull should be figured and described. I may remark that the form of the hinder side and angle of the lower jaw of all the three specimens of these skulls are very similar.

<i>Skull.</i>	<i>B. torquatus.</i>	<i>B. affinis.</i>
	in. lin.	in. lin.
Length	2 9½	
Length of palate	1 2	
—— from palate to occipital hole .	1 4	
Breadth at occipital ridge	1 4½	1 2½
—— at front of ear-hole	1 5	1 2½
—— at front of zygoma	1 10	1 8
<i>Lower jaw.</i>		
Length	2 4	2 2½
Width at condyles	1 8	1 4½
—— of back part of them	0 11	0 10

III. ARCTOPITHECUS. *Bradypus*, sp. *Rüppell*; *Pr. Max.*; *Cuvier, Oss. Foss.*; *Blainv. Acheus, F. Cuvier, Dent. Mamm. t. 78. Tardigradus*, sp. *Brisson.*

Hands and feet three-clawed. Skull rounded above on the forehead. Grinders: front upper very small, cylindrical; front lower smaller than the others, subcylindrical. Pterygoid separate, compressed, erect, thin, simple. Intermaxillaries none.

Lower jaw not produced on the upper edge between the teeth, but slightly keeled in front of the chin.

Face with a black streak from the back angle of the eye.

Cuvier, *Oss. Foss.* v. t. 4, figured the skeleton, and t. 5, the skull and bones of the feet of this genus; the skull is copied R. A. *Illust.* t. 70. f. 1 a. Wiedemann, *Arch. Zool. und Zoot.* i. t. 1 and 1*, and Spix, *Cephal.* t. 7. f. 12, figure the skull, and Blainville figured two skulls belonging to this genus in his 'Osteographia.'

In the young skull there is sometimes a slight projection on the front edge of the zygomatic arch, assisting to form the back edge of the orbit, but this process seems soon to disappear as the animal increases in size, and I have not found it in any of the older skulls.

Cuvier, Desmarest, and most French authors, have considered all the individuals of this genus as belonging to one species, and have given an indefinite description, so as to include them. Cuvier (*Règ. Anim.* ed. 1. 217) thus describes that species: "Sa couleur est grise, souvent tachetée sur le dos de brun et de blanc: plusieurs individus portent entre les épaules une tache d'un fauve vif que traverse une ligne longitudinale." He refers for the species to both *Buffon's figures*, xiii. t. 5 & 6. In the second edition he remarks, "On connaît un *Ai* dit la *dos brûlé*, parce qu'il a entre les épaules une tache noire entourée de fauve; ce n'est selon M. Temminck, qu'une variété résultant de ce que des longs poils de ses épaules sont usés."—*Cuvier, Règ. Anim.* ed. 2. p. 225.

Desmarest describes it in nearly the same words, but he notices four varieties, including amongst them *B. crinitus* (var. *c.*); the special description of the species and var. *b.* appear to be *A. gularis*; var. *a.* appears to be from a female, and var. *d.* from a male of *A. flaccidus*.

Knorr (*Délices*, i. 97. t. K. f. 3) figures the fœtus of a species of this genus.

a. Fur moderately rigid; the back white-spotted; dorsal streak elongate.

1. ARCTOPITHECUS GULARIS.

Dark grey-brown; back white varied, with an elongated black streak, with a broad patch of soft yellow hair on each side between the shoulders. Skull with a broad forehead, rather convex over the back part of the orbits. The upper front grinder rather large. The hinder side of the lower jaw concavely cut out, and with the lower angle slender and acutely produced; front of the lower jaw flat, not keeled up the suture.

Bradypus gularis, *Rüppell, Mus. Senckenb.* iii. t. 11.

Ai à dos brûlé, *Buffon, Hist. Nat.* xiii. 62.

Ai adult, *Buffon, Hist. Nat.* xiii. t. 6.

B. tridactylus, *Griffith, A. K.* iv. 271.

B. tridactylus, description and var. *b.* *Desm. Mamm.*

D'*Ai* *B. tridactylus*, var. *Cuvier, Règ. Anim. Illust. Mamm.* t. 70. f. 1.

A. tridactylus, var. *Cuvier*, *Oss. Foss.* v. t. 5. f. 1, 2, 3, skull; cop. *Cuv. R. A. Ed. Illust.* t. 70. f. 1 a.

B. tridactylus β , *Fischer*, *Syn.* 387.

Hab. Bolivia, *Bridges*; Guiana, *Rüppell*.

This species was well-described by Buffon, and is at once known by its dark colour, white varied back, and the yellow patch of soft hair between the shoulders.

Cuvier states (*Règ. Anim.* ed. 2) that M. Temminck thought that the yellow spot on the back depended on the skin being worn in that part. Probably he never saw a specimen, or he could hardly have made such an observation.

According to Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Bridges considers the specimens here described as the males of *A. marmoratus*.

Cuvier's upper figure of the skull (fig. 1) most accurately represents the form of the hinder end of the lower jaw, the other figures being distorted by the perspective position.

There are two specimens in the Museum collection, one half the size of the other; the smaller specimen is yellower on the face and much darker on the neck, forming a nearly black collar, and the white is smaller in quantity and more mixed with the grey-brown of the back. The larger one is probably a male, which according to the observations of the Prince of Wied is whiter than the female.

2. ARCTOPITHECUS MARMORATUS.

Grey-brown, back and outer side of the arms white varied, with an elongated narrow streak extending nearly the whole length of the back.

The angle of the lower jaw longly produced, narrow, subacute.

B. tridactylus, var. *Griffith*, *A. K.* t. 136.

Bradypus tridactylus Guianensis, *Blainv. Osteogr. Brad.* t. 3.

Hab. Brazils; *Gordon Graham*, *Esq.*

This species, which is the most common in English collections, is easily known by the whiteness of the back and limbs, which is well-defined from the uniform dark grey-brown tint of the rest of the body; the dorsal streak is always very distinctly marked, and, as in *A. gularis*, reaches nearly to the rump, while in *A. faccidus* it is confined to the upper part of the back.

In 'Griffith's Animal Kingdom' there is a figure by T. Landseer of this species, taken from an adult specimen in spirits in the British Museum, which appears to have formed part of Sir H. Sloane's collection; but the character of the colouring of the back is not well-shown, and it may represent either *A. marmoratus* or *A. Blainvillii*.

In the British Museum there is a nearly adult and a young specimen of this species. The specimens agree in all points of external colouring with the following species (*A. Blainvillii*); but the form of the lower jaw at once separates it both from *A. gularis* and *A. Blainvillii*. It may be the female of the former, the skull having more alliance to that species than to *A. Blainvillii*.

The front of the lower jaw of the older specimen is rather promi-

ment, while that of the younger individual is truncated and quite destitute of any convexity or keel, like the adult skull of *A. gularis*.

3. ARCTOPITHECUS BLAINVILLII.

Grey-brown, back and outside of the arms white varied, with an elongated narrow streak extending nearly the whole length of the back; the forehead very convex and swollen over the back of the orbit. Teeth rather large; front lower compressed.

Lower jaw distinctly keeled up the symphysis, and slightly angularly produced on the front edge.

B. tridactylus Braziliensis, *Blainville, Osteog. t. 2, skeleton*; 3, skull partly broken.

Hab. Tropical America.

We have three specimens of the animal agreeing with the skulls here described, but they offer no external character by which I can distinguish them from the preceding specimens (*A. marmoratus*); yet the skulls all agree in the greater convexity of the forehead and in the form of the angle of the lower jaw. Two of the lower jaws have a distinct angular ridge up the front symphysis.

It has been suggested that the differences in the form of the hinder part of the lower jaw, which, it should be observed, are not the only, but are the most easily described characters to separate these species, are not sufficient for specific distinction. I am willing to own that it is a fair question of discussion, and one that can only be settled by the comparison of more specimens than we at present possess. Should these variations prove only individual, and not specific, then it must lead us to be very cautious in the formation of species on the examination of skeletons alone, as is of necessity the case in the animals now only found in a fossil state.

b. Fur elongate, very flaccid, whitish; dorsal streak very short, indistinct, only seen where the hair is worn.

4. ARCTOPITHECUS FLACCIDUS.

Pale grey-brown; back, sides of the back and hinder part white varied, with a short blackish dorsal streak between the shoulders. Skull with a broad rather convex forehead. (3 spec.)

Ai (seconde), *Buffon, Hist. Nat. xiii. 62.*

Jeunes Ais, Buffon, H. N. xiii. t. 5.

Bradypus tridactylus, Temm. Ann. Gen. Sci. Phys. vi. 51, not Linn.; Pr. Max. Abbild. Nat. Braz. t. . ♀ & jun.; Beitr. zur Nat. ii. 482.

B. tridactylus, var. a. ♀ ?, Desm., and var. d. ♂, Mamm.

Var. 1. White grey-brown; back of the hairs blackish, with a short black streak, and with a white spot on each side between the shoulders. (1 spec.)

Hab. Venezuela; Mr. Dyson.

Var. 2. Nearly uniform whitish grey-brown; base of the hairs blackish, without any dorsal streak. (1 spec.)

Hab. Para; J. P. G. Smith, Esq.

This species, of which we have four specimens of different ages in the Museum, is easily known by the length, very loose and flaccid nature of its hair, and the indistinctness of its markings. The black on the back appears to arise from the hair of the shoulders being worn away. Three, of very different ages, are pale grey-brown, with a short, broad, blackish streak between the shoulders, and have the rump and each side of the dorsal streak more or less white, and an indistinct whiteness on the outer side of the upper arms.

Buffon's description of his second specimen of *Ai* agrees better with this species than with any other which has come under my observation.

Prince Maximilian gives a good figure of the female and young of this species. He observes, "*Les mâles à de chaque côté du dos une ligne longitudinale blanche.*"

In the British Museum there is a specimen about half the size of the largest of the former, which is very like it in the flaccid nature of its fur, but the whole upper part of the body is pale whitish grey, with two or three indistinct white spots on the sides, and there is a short black streak edged with a white spot of soft hair on each side between the shoulders. This was brought from Venezuela by Mr. Dyson.

There is another specimen rather smaller than the former, and like it in colour and appearance, but it has no indications of the back streak or white soft hair on the shoulders. Brought from Para by my son-in-law, Mr. J. P. George Smith.

I am by no means certain that these specimens may not be indications of the existence of other species, which can only be proved by the comparison of more specimens.

Besides these species of which we have skins and skulls, there is in the British Museum the skeleton of a species of this genus, which was sent from Para by my son-in-law, which differs essentially from all those before described, both in the greater length of the head and in the form of the hinder edge of the lower jaw, and which I have therefore indicated under the name of

5. ARCTOPITHECUS PROBLEMATICUS.

Fur unknown. Skull rather elongate; forehead broad, rather convex on each side over the middle of the orbit.

Lower jaw with a broad rather produced angle, bent up at the tip and regularly rounded beneath, and with a distinct angular keel up the symphysis, rendering the upper edge angularly produced.

Hab. Para; J. P. George Smith, Esq.

The keel in the lower jaw is similar to that of *A. Blainvillii*, but the angle is much more produced. In the form of this part it most resembles that which I have considered as the young of *A. flaccidus*; but the angle is much broader and more recurved, and it differs from both skulls of that species in the skull, and especially the lower jaw, being much more elongated behind compared with the length of the tooth-line.